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URBAN DISTRICT OF FULWOOD.

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ended 31st December, 1946.

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**To the Chairman and Members of the Council of the Urban District of Fulwood.**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1946.

The statistics of Births, Deaths and Infectious Diseases are those supplied by the Registrar General, and the mortality and other rates are based upon these figures after a careful check against the local information possessed by the Department. Such a check has been found necessary because no census has been taken for 15 years (1931), and in consequence many of the figures, being estimated, are subject to variation. In addition to these vital statistics, details are given of the work of the Department of Public Health in the district in the period under review, and an attempt is made to indicate the changes that have taken place in the transference of the work of the Department, from the needs of the time of war to those of peace.

The National Health Service Act, which will possibly come into force in the Autumn of 1948, will produce further changes of a far reaching character, and many portions of the work of Health Departments which have been strictly within the orbit of the Local Administration, will, under this Act, be transferred to other bodies of Regional and Divisional status. It must be understood that the transference of such functions will not lessen the work of the Department, indeed it may by a process of decentralisation increase it, but the organisation of much of the work will be in the hands of larger bodies. It is obvious that it will be necessary to adjust a nice balance in order to preserve the more intimate working of the Local Department, with the wider administration of the larger units.

The work of the Department was interrupted twice during the course of the year by changes in staff. In March, Mr. Southworth, who had been appointed to the County Sanitary staff, left to take up his new appointment. He had carried out his duties in this district with zeal, with tact, with efficiency, and with considerable powers of organising ability. He had acted as " Guide, Counsellor and Friend " to the inhabitants of the district, and his assistance in the organisation of the Department had been very valuable. He was succeeded by Mr. Coupe, who took up the appointment on discharge from the Air Force in May, but accepted another post in September. In October Mr. Graham, who had been a member of the Sanitary Staff of the County Borough of Preston, was appointed, and joined the staff in December. In the intervals between these appointments, the district was without the services of a Sanitary Inspector. As it was necessary to inspect the carcases of horses slaughtered at the Slaughter-house five days per week, arrangements were made with Mr. Lawson, one of the Sanitary Inspectors of Preston Rural Council, to assist with this work. His assistance was most valuable, and enabled constant supervision to be maintained. Mr. Marsh, the Rodent Operator, also rendered yeoman service in these periods by attending to complaints and to the disinfection of houses.

The health of the district was not impaired by any outbreak of disease, and on the whole it was satisfactory.

Infectious Diseases showed a reduction in the number of cases notified in all forms of disease except Puerperal Pyrexia. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was less than in the previous two

years, and the disease remained mild in character. Diphtheria only provided three notifications, and the cases were of a very mild type of disease.

It has already been noted above that changes in staff prevented continuous supervision of many sides of the work. In particular the supervision and control of the Milk supply suffered most from the interruptions, but endeavours were made to continue this Branch of the work as far as possible.

#### **Physical Features of the Area.**

The Urban District covers an area which is roughly oblong in shape with the long axis lying between East and West. The height of the district above the datum line varies from 190 feet in the North East to 55 feet in the South East, with gentle rises and falls characterising the whole area.

Flowing from East to West there are three streams within the District, Savick Brook, Sharoe Brook, and Eaves Brook, forming the Southern Boundary of the area, separating it from the County Borough of Preston. Geologically the area is part of the Lancashire Plain, which is floored with red rocks of the Triassic age. (These rocks may be seen at the base of the Cliffs at Blackpool). Superficial to the rocks there are three layers of Glacial Drift:—the Lower Boulder Clay, the Drift Sand, and the Upper Boulder Clay. The depths of these three layers vary throughout the district. In the North Eastern part, there are many bluffs which are composed almost entirely of Drift Sand, with a covering of Upper Boulder Clay of 3, 6 or more feet in thickness. Some of these bluffs consist of a core of Boulder Clay and a surround of Drift Sand. All the bluffs rest upon a base of Lower Boulder Clay of many feet in thickness. At the Western side of the district the Upper Boulder Layer is 22 feet in thickness, resting upon 30 feet of sand, with a varying thickness of Lower Boulder Clay underneath. The Triassic Rock surface is little above the existing sea level, but presents a gentle inclined plane rising to the Pennines, and the Glacial Drift layers upon it often reach 170 feet in thickness. The Pebbles and Boulders found in the Drift Layers consist of Yoredale Grits, Limestone, Lake District Traps, Granite, Volcanic Ash, and occasionally Criffel Granite. Water bearing seams occur at the surface of the Lower Boulder Clay and on thin beds of Clay in the Middle Drift.

#### **Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.**

Area in Acres—3,268.

Population (Census 1931)—7,387.

Registrar General's estimate of population (Mid-1946)—11,680.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)—1,501.

Number of inhabited houses (Rate Books 1946)—3,489.

Rateable Value—£87,041.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£346.

#### **Social Conditions.**

The District is a residential one with Dairy Farms and general Farming at the periphery of the district. A Steam Laundry represents industry.

There are several Public Institutions in the area.

There was no evidence of unemployment amongst the inhabitants of the District in the year 1946.

### Vital Statistics

Births.						1946		
Live Births—						M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	80	66	146
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Total	...	...	...	...	...	87	70	157

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population—13.4.

Still Births—						M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	5

Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)—3.

Death rate of Infants under 1 Year per 1,000 Births—63.

Death Rate of legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live Births—54.

Death Rate of illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live Births—181.

						1946		
						M.	F.	Total
Deaths.	93	98	191					
Death rate per 1,000 of population from all causes						16.3		
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	...	...	...			28		
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...			5		
Deaths from Puerperal Causes ...	...	...	...			Nil		
Deaths from Measles ...	...	...	...			1		
Deaths from Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...			1		
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	...	...	...			Nil		

### Table of Comparative Statistics.

	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1000 of Population			Maternal Mortality Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
					Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 Total Live and Still Births			
Mean 5 years 1936-40 ...	12.2	14.7	0.21	1.51	4.33	4.02		47	
Mean 5 years 1941-45 ...	13.8	16.0	0.44	1.93	2.58	2.49		44	
1945 ...	13.4	16.7	0.53	1.69	6.62	6.41		50	
1946 ...	13.4	16.3	0.42	2.39	Nil	Nil		63	
County of Lancaster (1946) ...	18.42	12.61	0.39	1.85	1.46	1.42		46	
England and Wales (1946) ...	19.1	12.0	0.46	1.84	N.A.	1.43		43	
Increase or decrease in 1946 on 5 years average 1941-45 for Fulwood. ...	-0.4	+1.3	-0.12	+0.46	-2.58	-2.49		+19	

(N.A., not available.)

These tables showed a slight increase in the rates for Cancer and Infantile Mortality. There was a slight decrease in the deaths from Tuberculosis. The Maternal Mortality was nil in 1946, but the other figures in the table show the continual variation in this Rate of Mortality.

These statistics were those supplied by the Registrar General and the Public Health Department of the County Council.

#### Population.

In 1931 the population of Fulwood was 8,816. In this number were included some 2,000 residents in Institutions. The number of these residents was approximately the same in 1946.

For 1946 the Registrar General estimated the population of the district to be 11,680, an increase of 460 on the figure for 1945. Both these figures were probably below the actual number of population.

#### Deaths and Death Rate.

The tables are corrected from inward and outward transfers. The crude death rate was slightly higher than was that of the five year period 1941-45, but definitely higher than the preceding period 1936-1940 when the rate was 13.8. The strain of the war years and the severe winters of those years may have been causes contributing to this increased rate. An analysis of the causes of death in 1946 is given below:—

	<b>Analysis of Causes of Death</b>			<b>1946</b>
	M.	F.	Total	
Heart Diseases	... ... ... ... ...	27	26	53
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	.. ... ... ..	7	9	16
Other Diseases of the Circulation	... ... ... ..	1	3	4
Cancer all sites	... ... ... ..	10	18	28
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ... ... ..	3	2	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ... ... ..	1	0	1
Bronchitis	... ... ... ..	6	6	12
Pneumonia and Influenza	... ... ... ..	6	4	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	... ... ... ..	1	0	1
Diseases of Digestion	... ... ... ..	5	4	9
Nephritis (Kidney Diseases)	... ... ... ..	2	1	3
Diabetes	... ... ... ..	0	1	1
Infectious Diseases	... ... ... ..	1	4	5
Venereal Diseases	... ... ... ..	1	0	1
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Malformations	...	6	0	6
Deaths due to Violence	... ... ... ..	5	2	7
All other causes	... . . . .	11	20	31
Total all causes	... . . . .	93	100	193

### Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from the Pulmonary form of the disease again showed a reduction, in keeping with the reduction which has occurred in the rest of the country. The non-Pulmonary deaths were also reduced from four to one.

### Deaths from Malignant Diseases.

The number of deaths from Cancer and other Malignant Diseases showed a large increase from 19 to 28, almost 50 per cent. increase.

### Infantile Mortality.

The rate again was high, higher than that of Lancashire generally and of England and Wales. In the table below an analysis of the causes of death in infants under one year is given. Half of the deaths would appear to be preventable:—

#### The Number of Deaths of Infants under One Year.

		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	...	7	1	8
Illegitimate	...	2	—	2
		9	1	10

Infantile Mortality Rate for Fulwood—63.

Infantile Mortality Rate for Lancashire—46.

Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales—43.

		M.	F.
Premature Births	...	2	0
Congenital Malformations, etc.	...	4	0
Broncho Pneumonia	...	1	1
Bronchitis	...	1	0
Meningitis	...	1	0

### General Provisions of Health Services of the Area.

**Medical Officer of Health:**—G. G. Wray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (not in general practice).

**Other Public Appointments held:**—Medical Officer of Health, Leyland U.D.C., Longridge U.D.C. and Walton-le-Dale U.D.C., Senior County Medical Officer.

**Sanitary Inspector:**—D. B. Southworth, M.R.San.I. Whole time up to March, 1946.

A. Coupe, M.R.San.I. Whole time June to September, 1946.

Robert Graham, M.R.San.I., Nat. Dip. Agri. December, 1946. Whole time.

**Public Vaccinators for the Area:**—Dr. Denman, Garstang Road, Fulwood.

Dr. J. Laurie, Fulwood Institution.

**Certifying Factory Surgeon:**—Mr. A. Toulmin, Ribblesdale Place, Preston.

### Laboratory Services.

The Laboratory of the Preston Royal Infirmary provided the technical assistance necessary for the examination of Bacteriological and Pathological specimens. It also was used for the Bacteriological examinations of Milks.

For the diagnosis of diseases the following examinations were made:— ——

Swabs for "B" Diphtheria—36.

Swabs Haemolytic Streptococci—33.

Sputum B Tubercl—2.

Faeces and Urine—4.

Other specimens—4.

### Ambulance Services.

The Preston Corporation Ambulance Service supplied the transport necessary for the conveyance of accidents, sick persons and maternity cases to and from hospital.

The arrangements proved adequate.

The Ambulance Service of the future under the National Health Service Act will be a County Council Service, with local executive powers delegated probably to the Divisional Area. The Divisional area will include Fulwood and much of the surrounding areas. Cases of Infectious Disease were conveyed to Hospital in the Ambulance owned by the Joint Hospital Board.

Private Ambulances were available when required.

### Nursing in the Home.

Preston Nursing Association provided nurses for home nursing in the Southern parts of the Urban District. The Northern part utilised the nurse provided by the Broughton Nursing Association (affiliated to the Lancashire County Nursing Association).

### Hospital Accommodation.

**General Diseases**—(1) Preston Royal Infirmary.

(2) Mount Street Hospital.

(3) Sharoe Green Municipal Hospital.

All these Hospitals provided accommodation and treatment for both Medical and Surgical cases.

**Maternity**.—All these Hospitals provided beds in separate blocks or sections of the Hospital. The facilities for treatment were excellent.

**Infectious Diseases**.—The Preston, Fulwood and Longridge Joint Hospital was available for the isolation and treatment of Infectious Diseases.

**Small-pox**.—Cases of this disease—there were none—could be isolated and treated at Elswick Joint Small-pox Hospital.

**Malignant Disease**.—A special section of the Preston Royal Infirmary officered with personnel from the Christie Cancer Hospital, Manchester, was used by patients from this district. X-Ray, Radium and other forms of treatment were available in this section.

### Services Provided by the County Council for the Area.

**Midwifery.**—Three Midwives were provided. Their names, addresses and telephone numbers are given below:—

Miss Margaret E. Johnson, C.M.B., S.R.,	Miss Slack, C.M.B., S.R.,
Miss Elizabeth Johnson, C.M.B., S.R.,	19, Highfield Drive, Broughton.
“ Brynville,” Cadley Causeway, Fulwood. Telephone 86368.	Telephone Broughton 176.

The number of Maternity cases attended by them during the year in this district was 44.

**Ante-natal.**—Clinics for inspection, advice and treatment were available at Preston Royal Infirmary and Sharoe Green Maternity Hospitals. A Clinic for private patients was also available at Mount Street Hospital.

The Ante-Natal Clinic of the County Council at Longridge, was available for those women of the district who preferred to attend a clinic not attached to a Hospital.

Where specialist attention was required in the home or in Hospital, the County Council Consultant Service was utilised.

**Child Welfare.**—The Child Welfare Centre established in the District in the year 1944 by the County Council met fortnightly throughout the year at the Parochial Hall, Victoria Road. The number of children in attendance during 1946 was:—

Under 1 year	...	...	104
From one year to two years	...	...	49
Over 2 years	...	...	59
Total individual children	...	...	212

They made attendance as follows:—

Under 1 year of age	...	...	581
From 1 to 2 years of age	...	...	158
Over 2 years of age	...	...	134
 Total number of attendances	...	...	 873

In addition to the supervision exercised over the babies of the district at this Centre, the County Council Health Visitor paid frequent visits to the homes to give advice, to make inspections, and to make arrangements for treatment where necessary. She visited 95 homes during the year for these purposes, and in all made 361 visits.

**School Children.**—Medical inspections in the schools, and inspections made there by the School Nurse, were continued throughout the year. For the purpose of following up those children where treatment was required or where it was desirable to keep them under observation, the School Nurse visited 25 homes in the period under review, and in all made 61 visits to these homes. The nearest School Clinic for children of this district is at Longridge, where facilities for treatment of Minor Ailments, Ophthalmic and Dental conditions are available.

The Preston Royal Infirmary, as in past years, was extensively used for the treatment of School Children under the County Council scheme during 1946.

The building of a School Clinic to provide treatment for the children of this and the surrounding districts was interrupted and deferred by the outbreak of the war, and the continued restrictions upon any building except for housing purposes since the war ended, has prevented the provision of a structure suitable for the various kinds of treatment required, on a site which would provide reasonable safety from road dangers for the children attending there from the schools in this and the surrounding districts. Investigations into the possibilities of securing a building of even a temporary character which could be adapted for this purpose are still in progress.

**Tuberculosis.**—The Tuberculosis Staff of the Lancashire County Council provided at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in Walton's Parade, Preston, all the facilities for the diagnosis of the disease by the examination of Sputum, by X-Ray and by physical examination. Cases were referred from there to Hospitals and Sanatoria.

The table below gives the notifications and the deaths from the disease during the year.

#### Tuberculosis Notifications and Deaths.

1946

Age Period Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non - Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5—10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15—20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25—35	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
35—45	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
45—55	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
55—65	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>
	<u>9</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>1</u>	

#### Tuberculosis Treatment.

Number of admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium—12.

Number removed from Register as recovered—2.

Number of deaths—6.

Remaining on Register December, 1946 (M., 29. F., 20)—49.

### The Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases.

The table below gives an analysis of the cases of Infectious Diseases notified during, 1946.

#### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

Notifiable Diseases <b>1946</b>	Total Cases at all Ages	Total Cases Notified											Hospital			
		Age Periods—Years														
		Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-6	10-15	20	35	45	65 up	Total Deaths	Cases remvd. to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital			
Scarlet Fever .....	28	..	2	1	2	12	10	.....	1	.....	...	22	...	...		
Diphtheria .....	3	..	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	...	...		
Measles .....	26	1	1	3	2	17	1	1	.....	.....	1	...	...	...		
Whooping Cough .....	22	..	7	3	1	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..		
Acute Pneumonia .....	18	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	2	7	...	...	...		
Puerpural Pyrexia .....	26	..	.....	.....	.....	1	21	4	.....	.....	...	...	...	...		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	2	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...		
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...		
Dysentery .....	2	..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...		
Erysipelas .....	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...		
Other Diseases .....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...		
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>...</b>

#### Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The number of children immunised during the year was 142. Of these 75 were under school age and 67 of school age. The total showed an increase of 49 as compared with the previous year. Medical Practitioners protected 65 of these children and the others received their protective inoculation from the Medical Officer of Health.

In 1945 efforts were made to extend the period of immunity of those children who had been immunised four or more years previously. A large number of parents had availed themselves of the opportunity so that in 1946, 58 children only were re-inforced. This policy will be continued.

An estimate of the child population of the District for Mid-1946 was 729 in the under school group, and 1,520 in the school group.

In this district large numbers of children are immunised privately, in many cases in conjunction with a serum protecting against Whooping Cough. The County Council School Nurse made a partial census of the district to determine the proportion of children immunised privately as well as under the Authority's scheme. With this census it was possible to make a reliable estimate of the percentage of children immunised. The estimation showed that 77 per cent. of the under 5 group and 84 per cent. of the school group were immunised.

#### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

**Milk.**—The supervision and control over the Milk production and the cleanly qualities of the Milk, was continued throughout the year.

Inspections of farms, advice to the producers and frequent sampling of the product, were all parts of the campaign to encourage a better and more wholesome product.

The number of Dairy Farms in the district was 47 with approximately 900 cows. There were six Dairymen (other than cowkeepers) in the district.

During the year 75 visits were made to these farms, which, in spite of shortages of material, were in the majority of cases in a reasonable state of repair and cleanliness.

The number of samples of Milk taken for submission to Bacteriological tests for purity was 101, as compared with 122 in 1945. Of these 78 were satisfactory and 23 unsatisfactory, a definite improvement upon the previous year. All the samples were tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacillus; 99 were free and two were found to contain the germ. Three samples of school milk were examined and found to be satisfactory and free of the Tubercle Bacillus.

The Bacterial quality of Pasteurised Milk was also tested, 13 samples were taken and subjected to tests for this purpose. All 13 samples were found to be correctly heat treated and of satisfactory Bacterial quality.

The table below compares 1946 with previous years:—

	Bacteriological.			Tubercle Bacillus.		
	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Samples taken	Absent	Present
1943 .....	129	...	110	19	...	96
1944 .....	146	...	98	48	...	148
1945 .....	122	...	86	36	...	116
1946 .....	101	...	78	23	...	101

There was one Pasteurising Plant in the District, and five persons were licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk.

A proportion of the Milk retailed in the District is produced outside the area.

In addition, samples of Milk taken by the County Council Sanitary Officers and submitted to tests showed the following results:—

	Accredited Milks.					
	Bacteriological.			Tubercle Bacillus.		
	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Sample taken	Absent	Present
1946 .....	4	...	3	...	1	...
	T.T. Milk.					
1946 .....	1	...	1	...	—	...

In addition, 21 samples of Milk were taken and tested for quality, all of them were satisfactory.

#### Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The two samples of Milk which were positive for the Tubercle Bacillus were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture through the County Medical Officer of Health. As the result of the investigations two cows were found infected and slaughtered under the Order.

### Meat and Other Foods.

The one Slaughter-house in the area licensed to slaughter horses for human consumption was inspected at regular intervals. All the horses slaughtered were inspected for disease. The number of horses slaughtered and the number of organs diseased and seized for destruction will be found in Mr. Graham's report appended.

The Slaughter-house was well run and the notices of slaughter were given regularly.

**The Butchers' Shops**, eight in number, were inspected regularly. The standard of cleanliness was satisfactory and the quality of product sold was, so far as could be determined, not unsatisfactory.

**The Bakehouses**, twelve in number, were upon inspection found to be in good condition. They were well conducted and their standard of cleanliness was satisfactory.

**Hawkers' Vehicles** were inspected on the highways at regular intervals in the course of their rounds. They were satisfactory.

**Milk Carts** were inspected, when samples of Milk were taken, and in the majority of cases they were clean. Criticism was not withheld where the condition was not satisfactory, but these cases were very few.

**Ice Cream.**—Preliminary investigations were made into those premises licensed before the war for the production of Ice Cream, and other premises where this product was sold after the end of the war.

This investigation undertaken at the end of the year, also involved the methods used in production, the storage and the manner of retailing.

**Qualitative Examination of Food.**—The County Council is the Authority for the Food and Drugs Acts. Their Sampling Officer took samples and has supplied the results as follows:—

21 samples of Milk ..... All satisfactory.

1 sample of Confectionery .....	"
1 sample of Bread .....	"
1 sample of Fish Paste .....	"
1 sample of Dried Skimmed Milk .....	"
1 sample of Glaubers Salts .....	"
3 samples of Mustard .....	"
1 sample of Condensed Milk (full cream)	"
1 sample of Condensed Milk .....	"
2 samples of Margarine .....	"
1 sample of Saccharin .....	"
1 sample of Whisky .....	"
1 sample of Rum .....	"
3 samples of Lard .....	"

3 samples of Self-raising Flour .....	All satisfactory.
3 samples of Aspirin .....	"
1 sample of Treacle .....	"
2 samples of Cooking Fat .....	"
3 samples of Syrup .....	"
1 sample of Cod Liver Oil and Malt .....	"
2 samples of Butter .....	"

It is satisfactory to record that one sample of Fish Paste contained more than the required percentage of Fish.

#### **Condemnation of Food Unfit for Human Consumption.**

The amount of food and fruit condemned as unfit for human consumption was food, 4,077 lbs; and fruit, 9,374 lbs. The details will be found in Mr. Graham's report.

#### **Water Supply.**

An extensive summary of the water undertaking given in the two previous reports, gave an account of the improvements made to the supply during the war period. In continuance of this information, a further report supplied by Mr. Holmes, the Water Engineer, is appended.

The bacteriological purity of the water after treatment by chloramination at the inlet and outlet continued to be satisfactory.

The water was found not to have any plumbo-solvent action.

An additional supply of water was obtained from the Fylde Water Board during part of the year and a small supply from Preston Corporation to part of the Water Undertaking's area.

Further details will be found in Mr. Holmes' report, which is appended.

#### **Sewage and Sewage Disposal.**

There were no changes in the methods of disposal during the year. The North side of the District is still unsewered, and until the control upon labour and materials is relaxed, and Departmental permission given to proceed with the work, this unsatisfactory state of affairs will persist.

#### **Rivers and Streams.**

The County Council through its Rivers Pollution Joint Board, is responsible for the streams and rivers in the District.

#### **Closet Accommodation.**

The water carriage system was universal throughout the District in 1946. There were no conversions during the year. The details are given below:—

Number of premises supplied with water—3,487.

Number of houses on the water carriage system—3,475.

Number of fresh water closets—3,475.

Number of privy middens—4.

Number of pail closets—10.

### **Public Cleansing.**

There were 4,372 dry ashbins and three dry ashpits in the district. These are emptied weekly. The Department of the Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for this work and also for the collection of salvage.

### **Sanitary Inspection in the District.**

Details will be found of the inspections carried out in Mr. Graham's report appended. An account of the general sanitary work carried out and improvements made, will be found in the same report.

### **Housing.**

During the year 32 new houses were completed and 74 were in contemplation.

The number of houses inspected for defects was 26 for which 66 inspections were made. Five of these were found to be in a state unfit for human habitation. Fourteen houses had improvements made as the result of informal notices. Further details will be found in Mr. Graham's Report.

### **School Accommodation.**

The Schools were still taxed to the utmost for accommodation. This shortage of accommodation will be aggravated by the retention of the upper age group in schools. New schools are contemplated which, when built, will relieve the congestion of pupils and classes in the existing schools.

### **New Legislation for 1946.**

National Health Service Act, 1946.

### **Factories' Act.**

Supervision was maintained over the Workshops throughout the year.

### **Rodent Control.**

A short report on the work done in the District to control rat and mice infestation is given by Mr. Marsh.

### **Appended Reports.**

- (1) Report of Mr. Graham, Sanitary Inspector.
- (2) Report of Mr. Holmes, Water Engineer.
- (3) Report by Mr. Marsh, Rodent Operator.

In conclusion I desire to record my appreciation of the work carried out by Mr. Southworth at the beginning of the year and by Mr. Graham at the end of the year. Mr. Marsh, Rodent Operator, has performed his duties with tact and efficiency, and rendered valuable assistance in the disinfection of premises. To Mr. Watkinson, Mr. Holmes, and other officials of the authority for their valuable co-operation, and to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their courtesy and support I desire to pay tribute.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. WRAY.

September, 1947.

## REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1946.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

The year 1946 has been a difficult one for Sanitary administration in Fulwood, due to the changes outlined by the Medical Officer of Health in his report.

This applies not only to the actual outside work of the District, but also to the very necessary duty of accurately recording the progress of the various aspects of Public Health work as it affects local and general conditions.

At the present time, and as post-war conditions permit, some attempt is being made to rearrange the Departmental records in order to put them on a sound basis for future development.

The work of protecting the public so far as local food preparation is concerned, has been continued as in the past by sampling of Milk and other products, advisory visits to farms and food premises, and the general supervision of bakehouses, food shops and hawkers' vehicles and premises.

The Slaughter-house licensed by the Local Authority to slaughter horses for human consumption was visited daily, for the inspection of carcases and offal.

In cases of Infectious Disease, and as required by the Medical Officer of Health, visits of investigation were made, and disinfection of premises and library books was carried out after removal of the patient to Hospital or after home isolation.

Complaints regarding Public Health nuisances were investigated and nuisances abated, mainly as a result of informal or verbal notice, or advice.

The Northern part of the district continued to be the main source of trouble, due to unsatisfactory drainage in the absence of sewers, and the frequent ~~chocked~~ condition of septic tank drains to ditches and streams.

Unmade roads and vacant unused plots of land among housing estates were also factors productive of recurring nuisances.

Some progress was made in improving housing conditions, where the standard of fitness had been unavoidably lowered as a result of lack of material and labour during the war years, but much still remains to be done in this direction, though the standard of housing is still much higher than the average throughout the country.

Considerable variation continues in the standard of Dairies and Shippsons of Milk Producing Farms, but here again there have been several instances of structural alteration and improvement carried out voluntarily by owners, as well as major repairs to roofs and walls.

Of no less importance than the statutory obligations laid upon us, are those "courtesy" visits and interviews with those seeking advice on environmental and allied conditions affecting Public Health. The present members of the Public Health Department are wholeheartedly striving to follow the lead in this direction, which has always been taken by the Medical Officer of Health, whom we regard as "Guide, Philosopher and Friend," not only to ourselves, but to all members of the public who seek after Public Health Education.

The following tables give the number of inspections made, houses disinfected, nuisances abated, informal notices served, horses slaughtered and inspected, organs surrendered, Milk samples obtained and foods found to be unfit for human consumption.

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	326
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	56
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	62
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	28
Horses slaughtered	...	...	...	...	...	249
Organs surrendered	...	...	...	...	...	126
Milk samples obtained	...	...	...	...	...	101

The under-mentioned food was inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption, much of it was salvaged for animal feeding:—

334 lbs	...	...	...	Rolled Oats.
272 lbs.	...	...	...	Peas.
36 lbs.	...	...	...	Onions.
5 Bottles	...	...	...	Sauce.
3 Tins	...	...	...	Dried Milk.
9,148 lbs.	...	...	...	Oranges.
70 lbs.	...	...	...	Apples.
120 lbs.	...	...	...	Plums.
100 lbs.	...	...	...	Sausages.
1,704 lbs.	...	...	...	Fish.
56 lbs.	...	...	...	Cheese.
1,344 lbs.	...	...	...	Macaroni.
207 lbs.	...	...	...	Bacon.
32 doz.	...	...	...	Eggs.
2 Tins	...	...	...	Stewed Steak.
2 Tins	...	...	...	Fruit Pudding.

In conclusion, I wish to put on record my appreciation of the goodwill extended to me by Members of the Council since my appointment, and the freedom of action allowed for the carrying out of my duties.

My thanks are also due to the Medical Officer of Health for his guidance, and to my colleagues for their co-operation at all times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT GRAHAM.

## FULWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## WATER SUPPLY, 1946.

The total supply throughout the Undertaking amounted to 333,470,000 gallons, which was equivalent to a daily consumption of 913,616 gallons.

Fifteen samples of water were taken for bacteriological analysis by the Council's Consultant Analyst, from various consumer's premises and the results were as follows:—

B. Coli absent in 100c.cs. ... ... 15 samples.

Of these 15 samples taken, 9 revealed residual chlorine to be present in concentrations ranging from 0.01 to 0.03 parts per million.

Four samples were taken for chemical analysis and the following are the Analysts's remarks regarding plumbo solvency:—

"Repeated tests of samples throughout the district have shown the absence of lead and by absence I mean a total residual lead content of 1/100th of a grain per gallon or less."

The pH value was determined on eleven occasions and the results obtained varied between 6.5 and 7.2.

Typical detailed bacteriological and chemical analyses are set out at the end of this Report.

No contamination of water in supply occurred.

The inlet waters to the Barnsfold Reservoirs were treated with chloramine so as to ensure, as far as possible, a chlorine residual of 0.5 p.p.m. in samples taken at the inlet cills to the reservoirs.

The water in the outlet main, immediately downstream of the reservoirs, was also treated with chloramine, and an injected dose of 0.1 to 0.2 p.p.m. generally ensured a chlorine residual throughout the distributed system.

Three thousand four hundred and eighty-eight houses in the Urban District were supplied from the mains at the end of the year, in addition to eight Institutions and twenty-one unoccupied premises.

With the exception of one small holding ("The Tanpits," Midgery Lane) all houses were supplied from the public mains. Final arrangements had been made to afford a mains supply to this small holding.

SIX additional premises (chiefly farms) within the Water Supply Area, but outside the Urban District, were connected to the mains system.

The rainfall for the year, as measured at the Barnsfold Reservoirs, was 51.28 inches as against 46.99 inches measured at Haughton Reservoir. Monthly rainfall records as observed at both these gauges, were forwarded to the Meteorological Department.

Hard frosts were experienced during the early part of the year and thick ice formed on the Barnsfold Reservoirs.

The highest monthly rainfall during the year as recorded at Barnsfold was for August with a total of 8.29 inches and October with a total of 0.77 inches was the lowest.

Main extensions were carried out as required for house building work at the following sites:—

Edenway,  
Lythcoe Avenue,  
Cleveleys Avenue,  
Devonshire Road,  
Oakwood Avenue,  
Beech Drive.

These involved the laying of 273 yards of 3-in. diameter and 108 yards of 4-in. diameter mains.

The second instalment of the Midgery Lane extension was completed by the laying of 450 yards of 4-in. diameter Class "C" asbestos-cement pipes and a supply afforded to 2 farms, 1 house and 5 troughs.

An old 2-in. c.i. main in the Stump Cross area of Goosnargh was replaced by 224 yards of new 3-in. main and 151 yards of the remaining 2-in. main was scraped. This has resulted in considerable improvement of the water supply to several farms.

During the year under review the laying of 933 yards of 3-in. Class "C" asbestos-cement pipes, in Fernyhalgh Lane was completed. This main was laid in replacement of an existing 2-in. iron main which had become badly encrusted.

General routine maintenance of the Undertaking was carried out and the following general summary gives a brief survey of the work entailed.

No. of inspections made at consumer's Premises	...	...	712
No. of taps rewasher'd	...	...	797
No. of stop-clocks cleaned	...	...	15
No. of sieves cleaned	...	...	221
No. of service leakages repaired	...	...	38
No. of mains system repairs	...	...	15
No. of mains flushed	...	...	306
No. of new service connections	...	...	71
No. of ball hydrants converted to screw-down type	...	...	5

## TYPICAL DETAILED ANALYSES.

					Water in Supply.
Chemical Analysis.					26.10.46
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	...	11.4
Mineral (non-volatile) solids	...	...	...	...	7.5
Loss on controlled ignition	...	...	...	...	3.9
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	4.5
Temporary ditto	...	...	...	...	2.0
Permanent ditto	...	...	...	...	2.5
Combined chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.9
Lead	...	...	...	...	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.001
Albuminoid ditto	...	...	...	...	0.017
Nitrous ditto	...	...	...	...	Nil
Nitric ditto	...	...	...	...	0.08
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 26.7°C.	...	...	...	...	0.28

## BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES.

Samples taken. April 26th, 1946. October 21st, 1946.

April 26th, 1946.

October 21st, 1946.

B. Coli aerogenes ... In both cases a full range of tubes gave negative results throughout.

Probable number (per 100 c.c.) ... 0 ... ... 0

Upon incubation ... No. of colonies developing on yeast agar per c.c.

Two days at 37° C. ... 3 ... ... 0

Three days at 20°C. ... — ... ... 105

NORMAN HOLMES, A.M.Inst.C.E.,

### Waterworks Engineer.

RODENT REPORT. 1946.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

During the year 1946, 47 complaints of infestation by rodents were received. After investigation 34 were treated in the approved manner. Two hundred and forty-eight premises were visited and survey was done on premises previously infested.

The number of bodies found after poison treatment was 120, and 34 after trap operations. There were 7 treatments for Mice infestation.

Thirty-seven Mice were killed by traps and 28 by poison.

Two initial treatments of the Council Sewer System were made, and the estimated kill was 150 Rats in the first treatment, and 40 in the second.

The poisons used in treatments were Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic.

The total estimated kill for the year was 432 Rats and 65 Mice.

Continuous survey and prompt attention to complaints helped to prevent large infestations, and the willing co-operation of the House-holder greatly assisted in this.

Thanking you for the continued trust and confidence which enabled me to carry out my work successfully.

JOHN J. MARSH,  
Rodent Operator.



